

FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

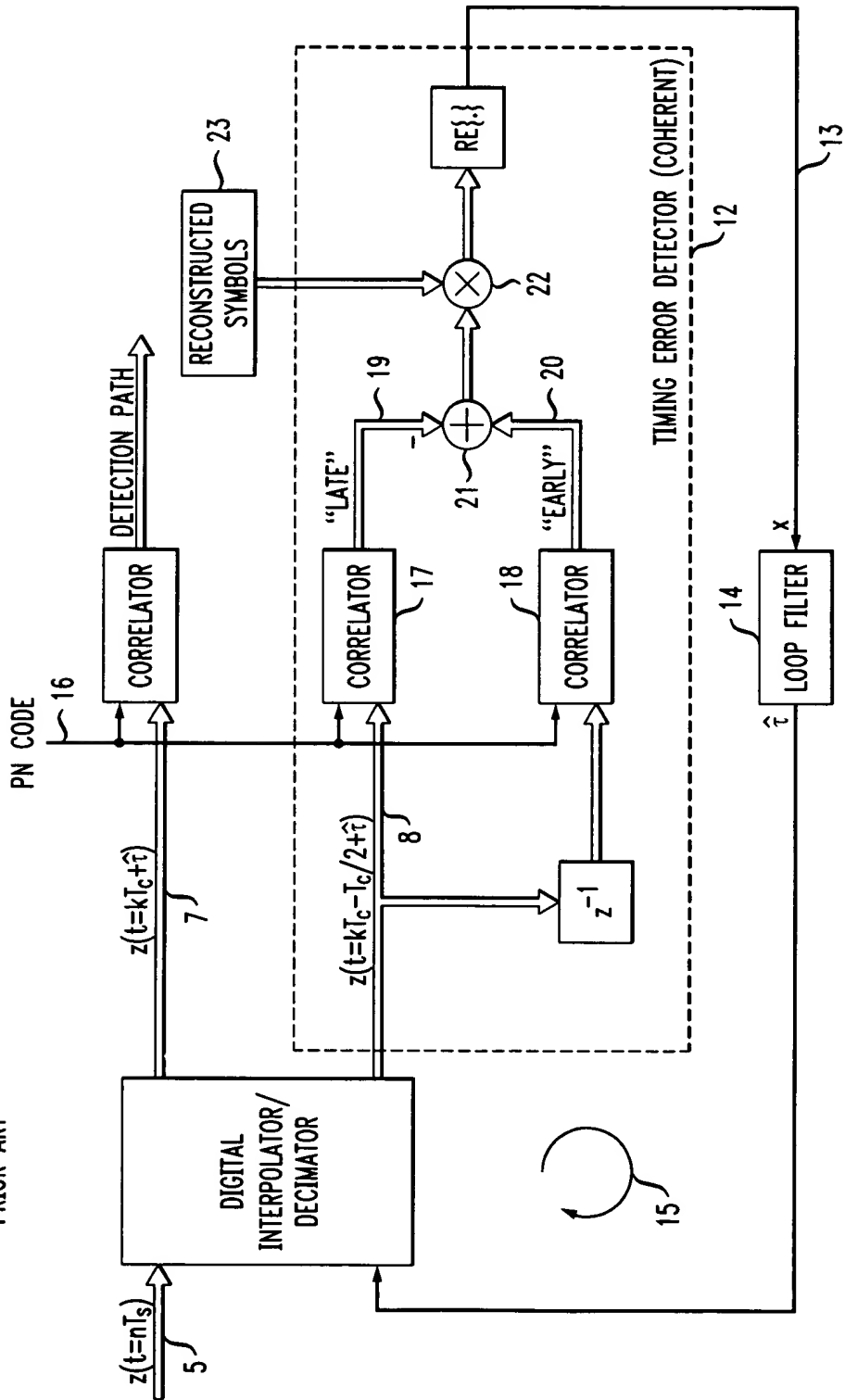
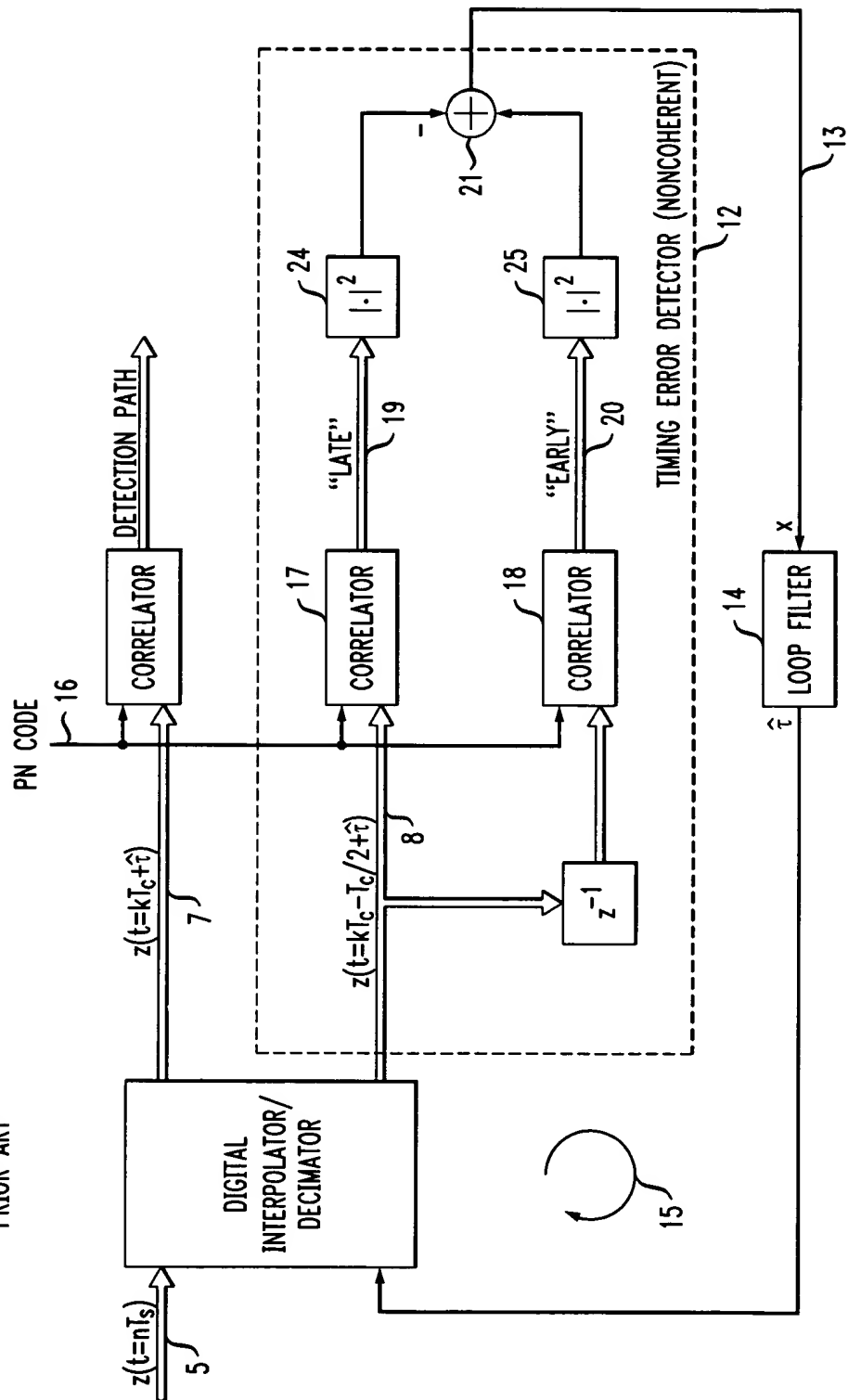


FIG. 3
PRIOR ART



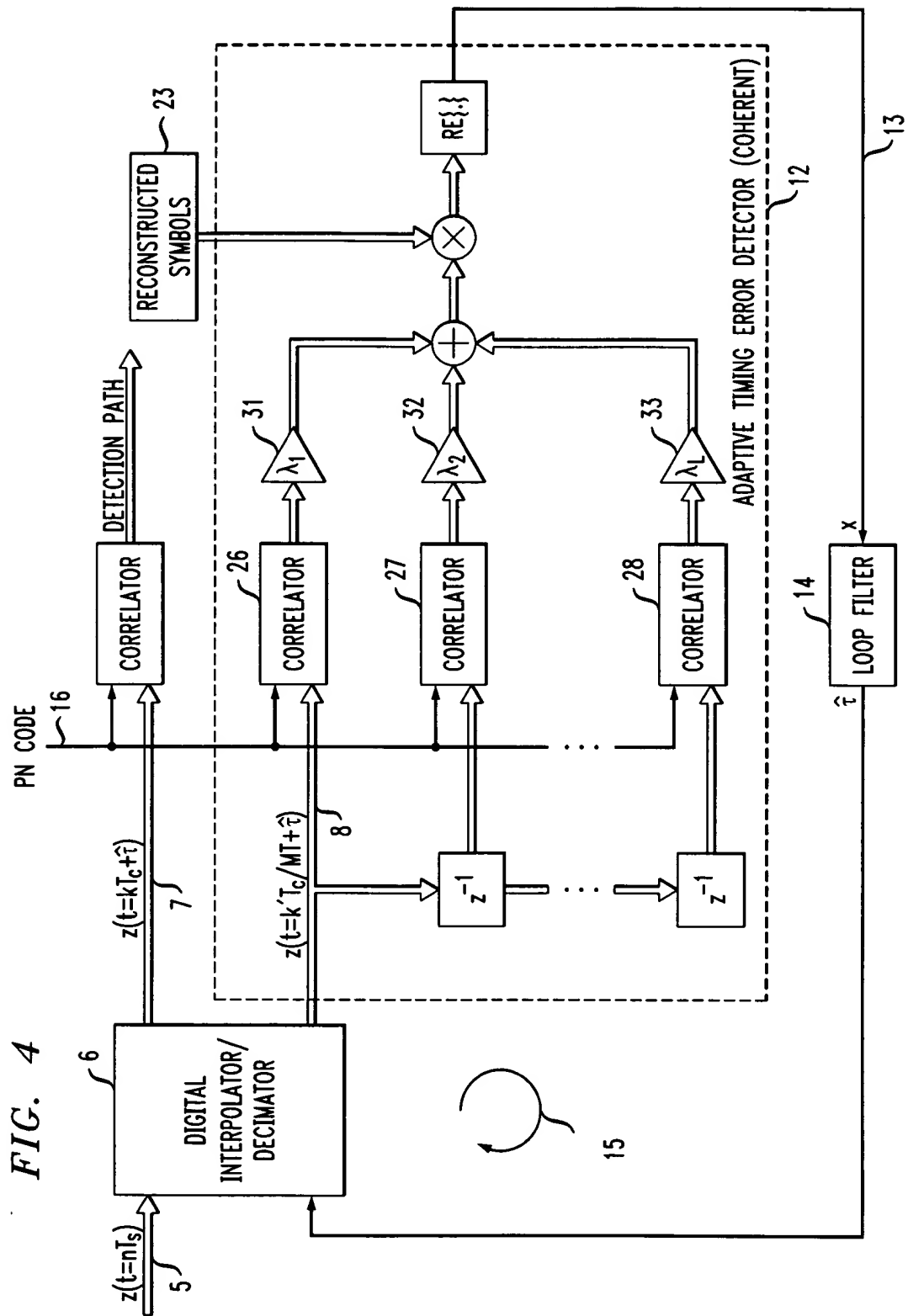


FIG. 5

The diagram illustrates a coherent receiver system. An input signal $z(t=nT_s)$ (labeled 5) enters a block labeled "DIGITAL INTERPOLATOR/DECIMATOR" (labeled 6). The output of this block is $z(t=kT_c+\hat{\tau})$ (labeled 7), which is fed into a "CORRELATOR" (labeled 16). A "PN CODE" (labeled 16) is also fed into this correlator. The output of the correlator is the "DETECTION PATH". The signal $z(t=kT_c+\hat{\tau})$ (labeled 7) is also fed into an "ADAPTIVE FIR" filter (labeled 29). The output of the filter is $z(t=k'T_c/M+\hat{\tau})$ (labeled 8), which is fed into another "CORRELATOR" (labeled 26). The output of this correlator is fed into a block labeled "RE{" (labeled 23). The output of the "RE{" block is fed into a block labeled "ADAPTIVE TIMING ERROR DETECTOR (COHERENT)" (labeled 12). The output of the "ADAPTIVE TIMING ERROR DETECTOR (COHERENT)" is $\hat{\tau}$ (labeled 13), which is fed into a "LOOP FILTER" (labeled 14). The output of the "LOOP FILTER" is x (labeled 15), which is fed back into the "DIGITAL INTERPOLATOR/DECIMATOR" block (labeled 6). A feedback loop is also shown from the output of the "ADAPTIVE FIR" filter (labeled 29) back to the input of the "DIGITAL INTERPOLATOR/DECIMATOR" block (labeled 6).

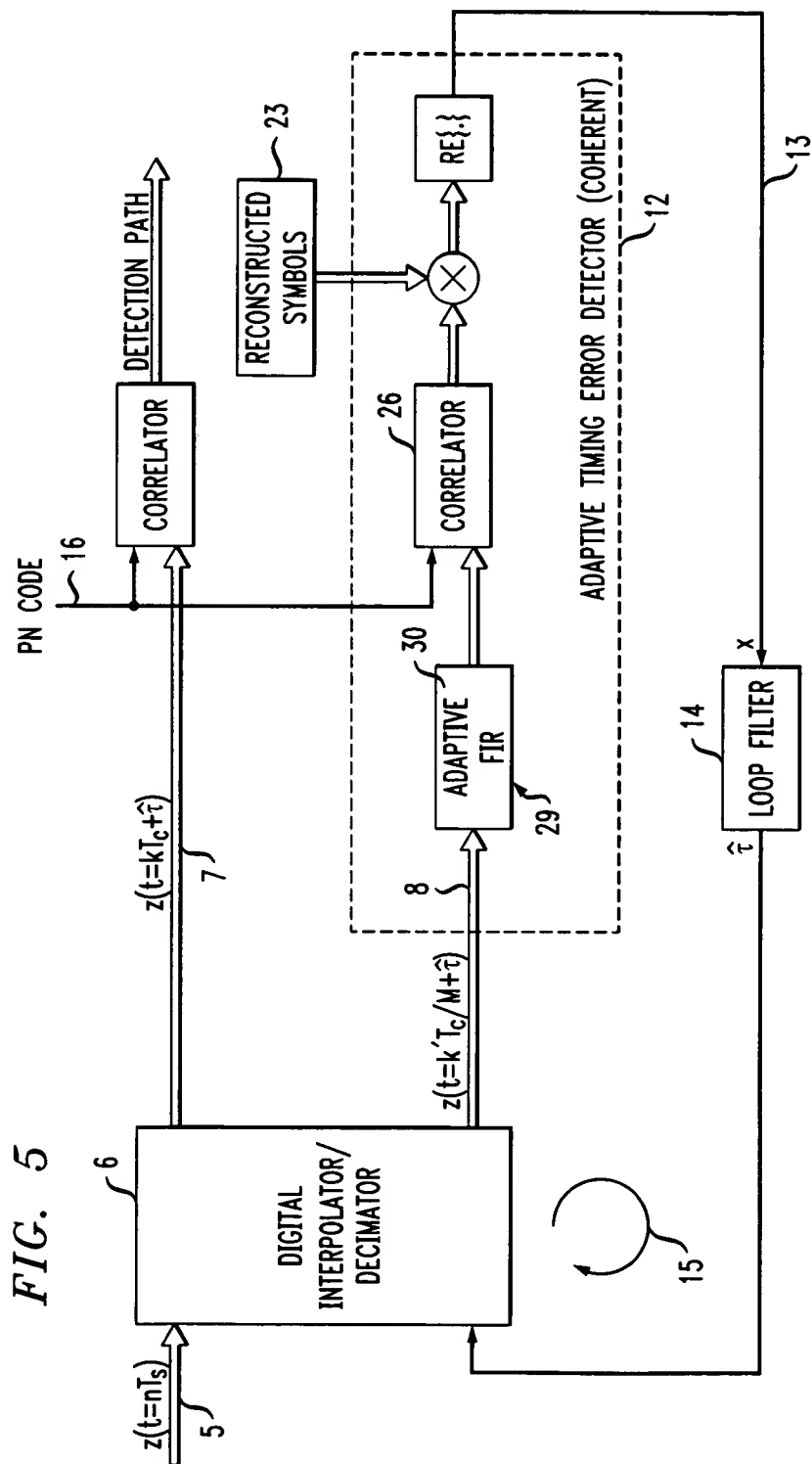


FIG. 7

PRIOR ART

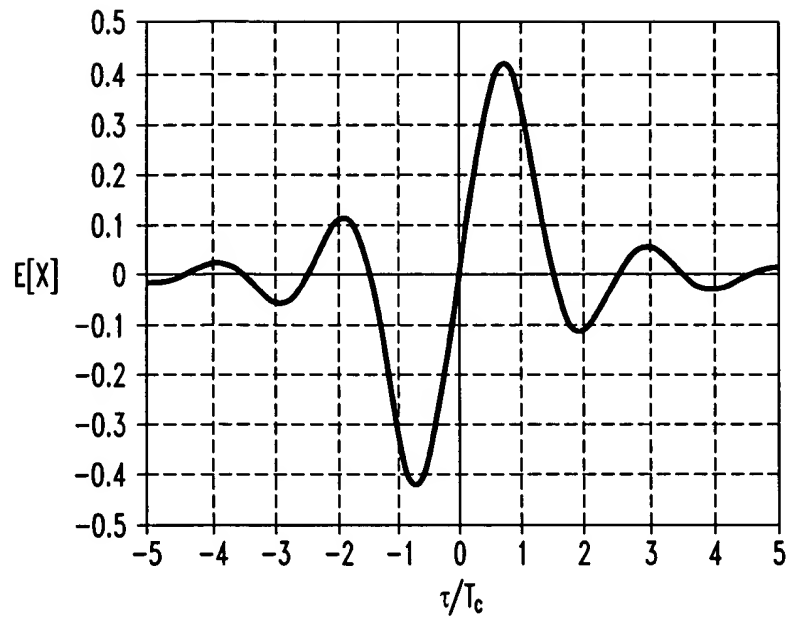


FIG. 8

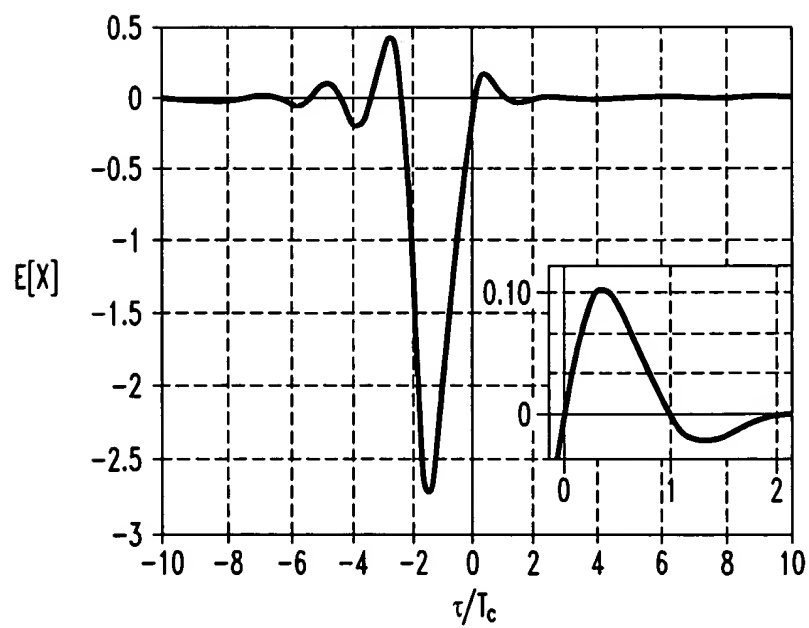
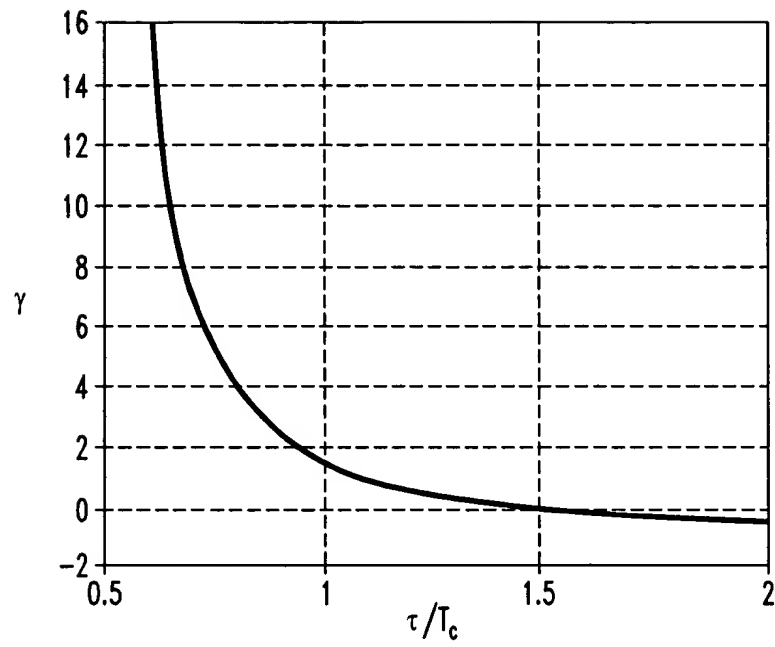
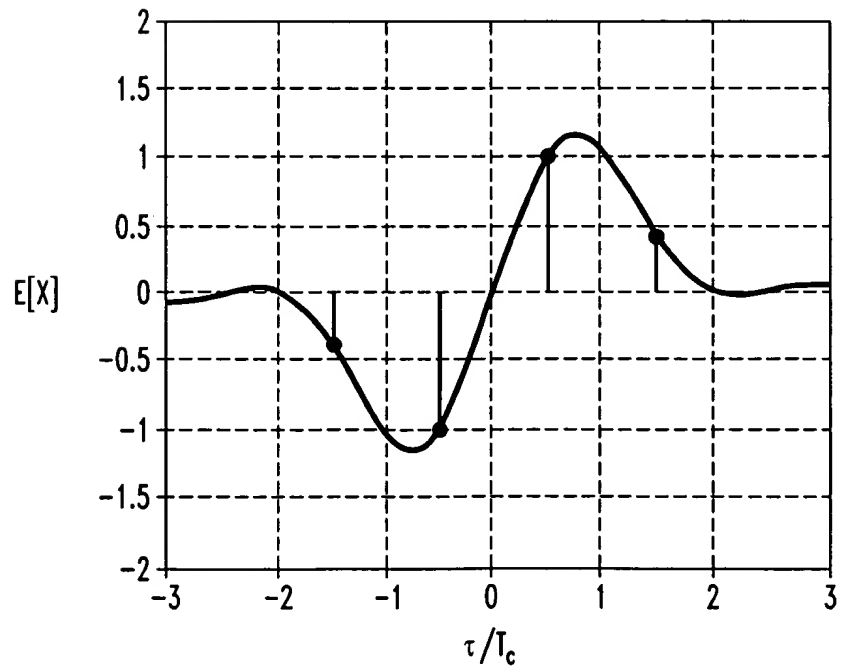


FIG. 9*FIG. 10*

9/14

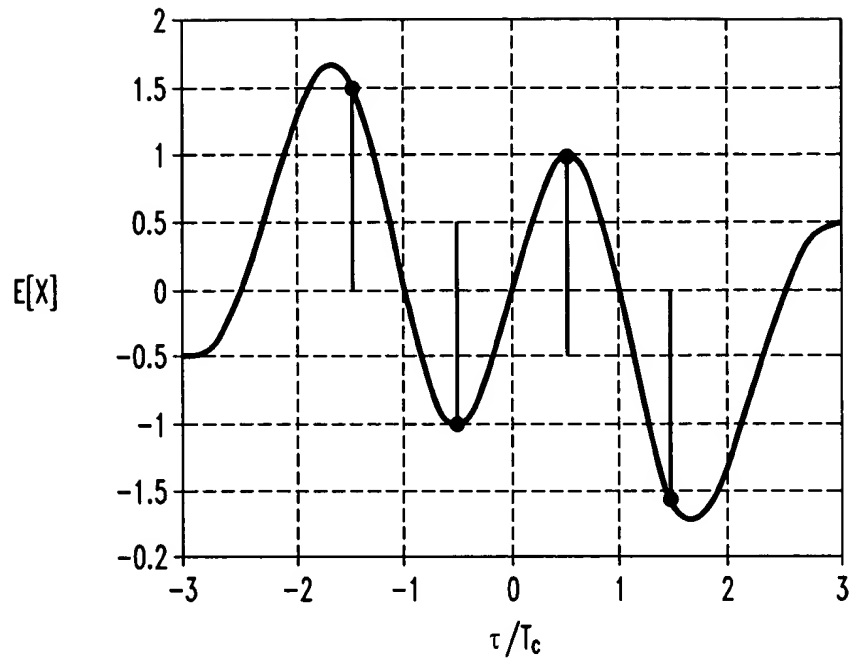
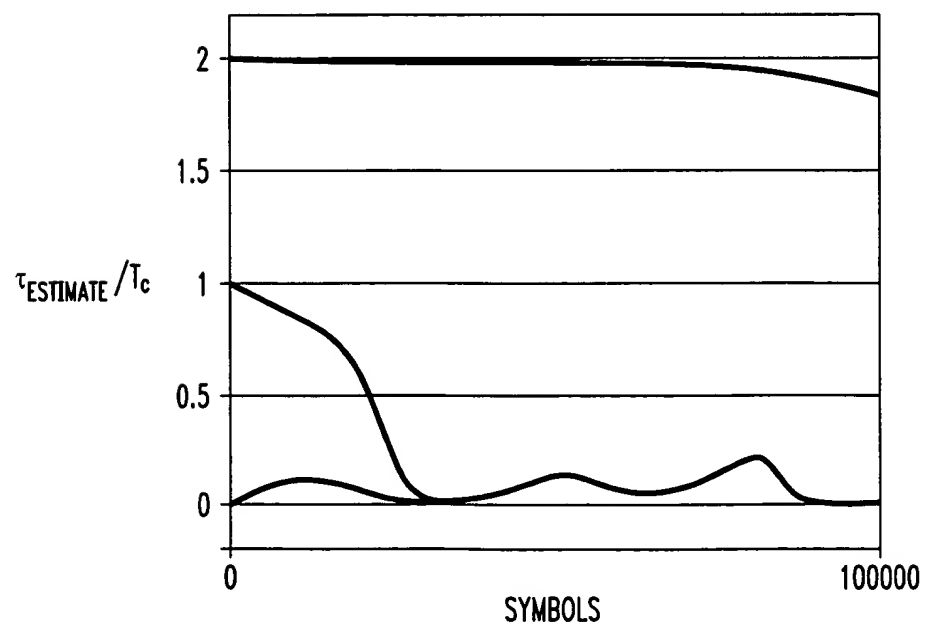
FIG. 11*FIG. 12*

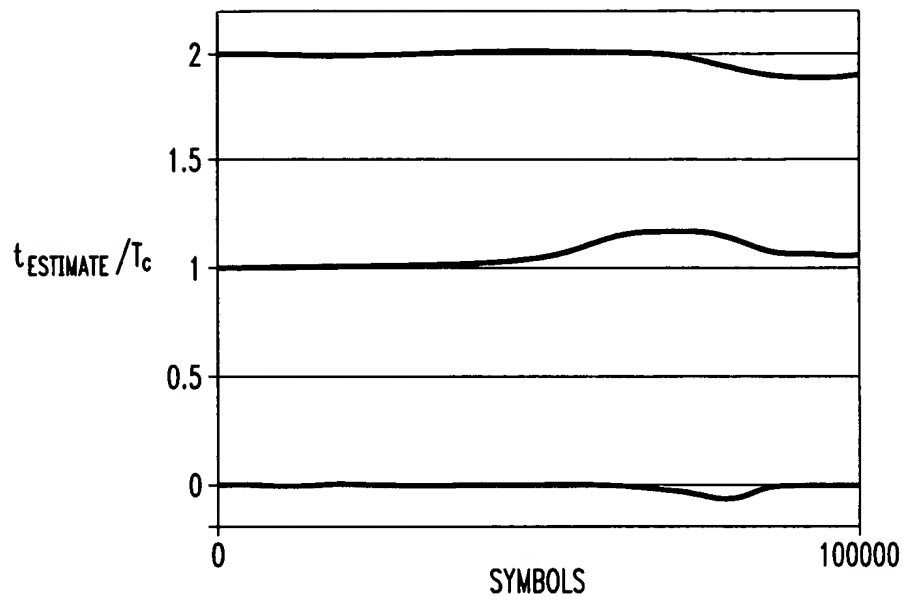
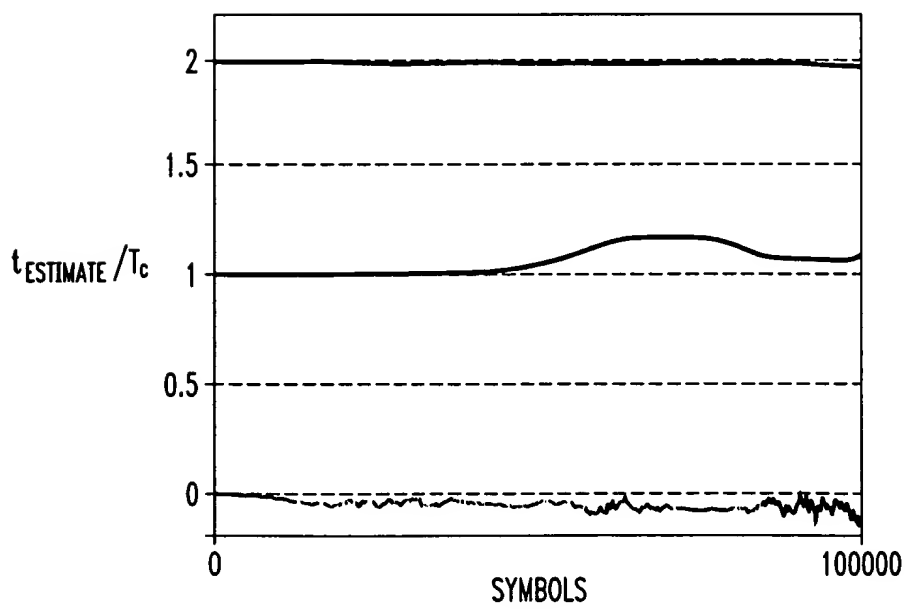
FIG. 13*FIG. 14*

FIG. 15

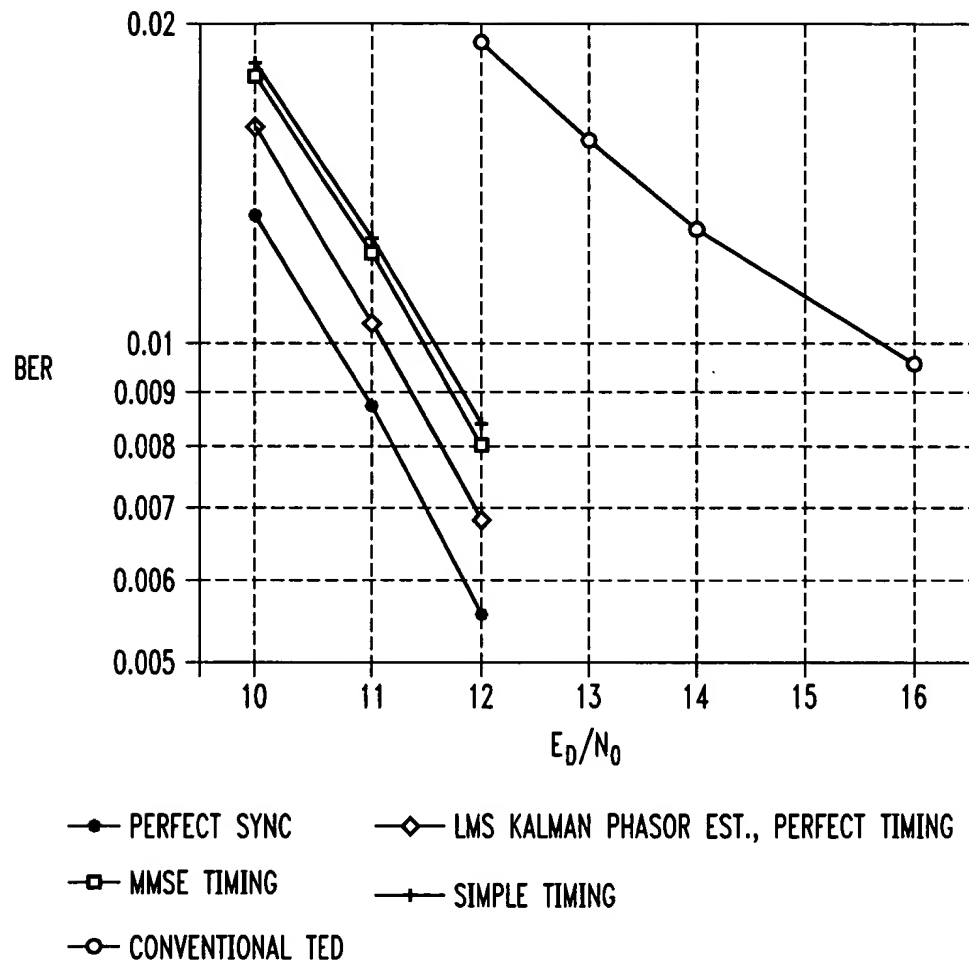


FIG. 16

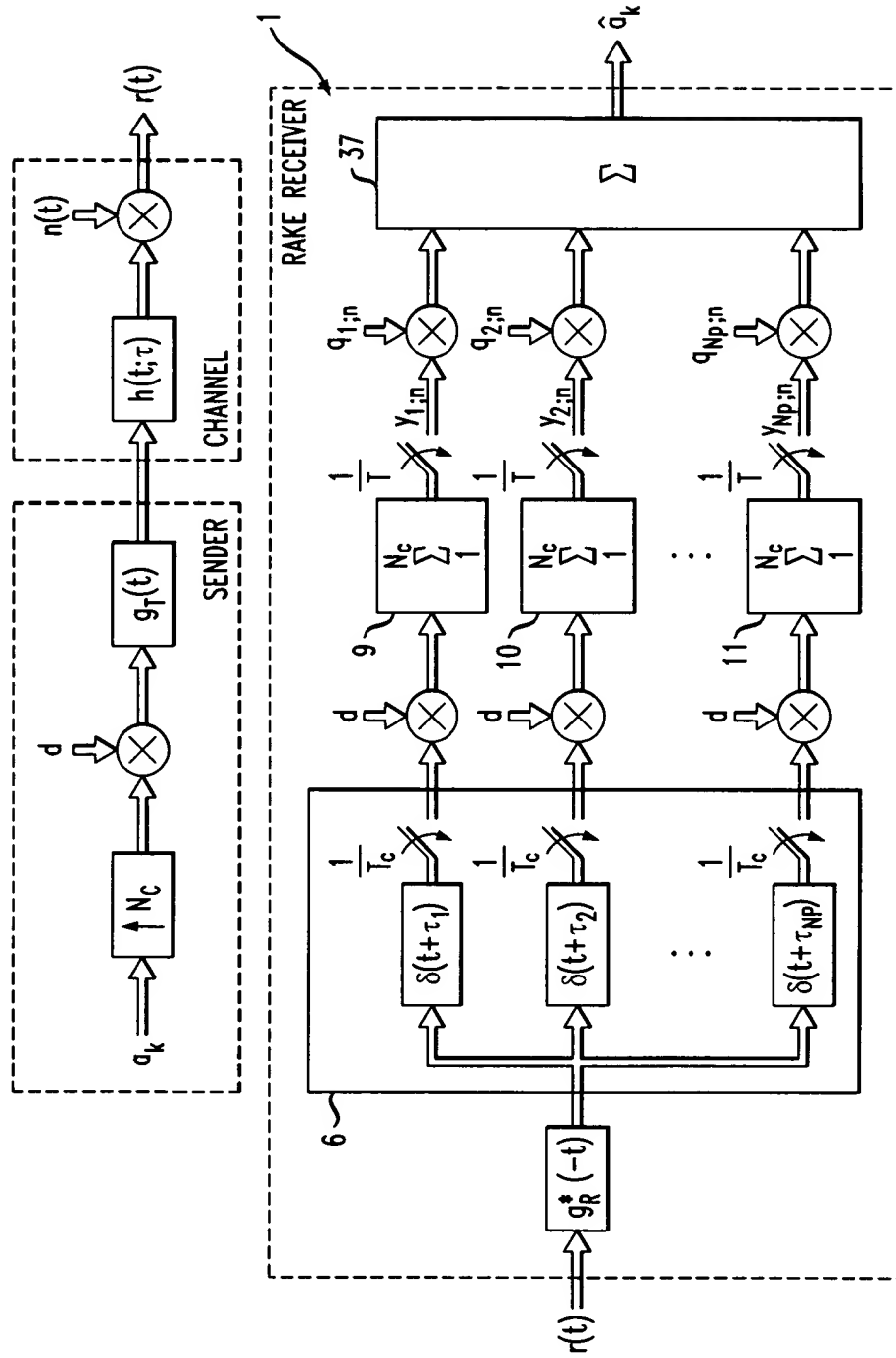


FIG. 17

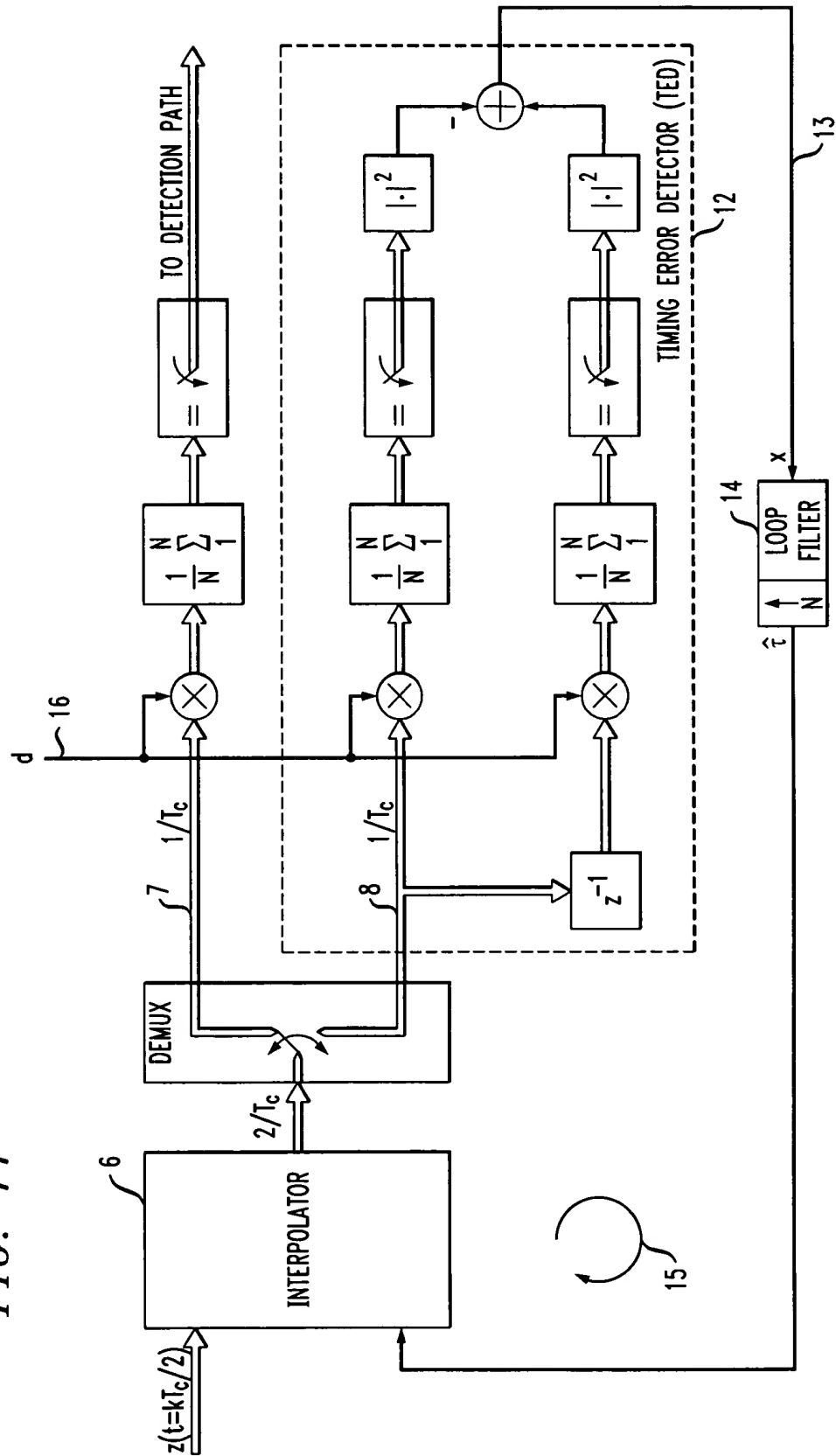


FIG. 18

